

The Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XXVII

BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, THURSDAY February 24, 1916.

NO. 28.

The New Primary Law.

Bruce Craven in Charlotte Observer.

The law applies to every county in North Carolina, and in each of them the State primary must be held on Saturday, June 3.

The provisions of the primary do not apply to county offices and representatives to the lower house of the legislature in the following counties: Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Beaufort, Brunswick, Caldwell, Catawba, Cabarrus, Clay, Currituck, Craven, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Hyde, Jones, Lee, Macon, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Mitchell, New Hanover, Northampton, Pamlico, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin and Yancey.

In these counties which are named and in all the others, the State primary will be held on June 3. In the counties named, the primary will be for all offices except the county offices and representatives. In the counties not named the primary will be for offices of every kind.

In a county like Mecklenburg which already has a local primary law, the new law takes the place of the old local law except for county offices. Mecklenburg and such others, accordingly, will have two primaries unless the local one is also called for June 3.

Section 2 of the act provides that the primary in all the 100 counties, shall include voting for president and vice-president, and delegates to the national convention will be bound by the vote and a plurality shall decide, so that the delegation must be "solid" and stay that way.

Section 5 provides that a new registration book shall be provided for the first primary, and each voter shall enter his party affiliation when registering, and shall not be allowed to vote in the primary unless he does this.

There shall be one ballot for each party, and all candidates for the various offices must be on that ballot, with the name of the party at the head of the ballot. This section 9 and section 5 make almost impossible any independent candidate for office either in the primary or in the general election, though section 20 provides that an independent candidate may have his name placed on the official ballot for the general election by petition from 10 per cent of the voters.

In the event that no candidate receives a majority in the first primary there shall be a second primary provided the next highest candidate within five days demands a second primary in writing. This comes very near to making a second primary impossible, as the candidate who would demand it would likely be defeated because he did it.

All candidates for State and district offices and the State Senate from a senatorial district comprising more than one county, must file notice of candidacy with the State board of elections on or before April 22. All other candidates, for county offices, representatives and State senator from one county, must file notice by May 20 with the county board of elections.

The fees required when filing notice are as follows: State or congressional offices \$6; for superior court judge or solicitor \$20; State senator, representative and county offices \$5, except that the following pay only one dollar: surveyor, coroner and county commissioners.

After the primary, if the place becomes vacant, the appropriate

Southern Cheese.

Cheese making offers great possibilities as a profitable industry in an area of about 30,000 square miles of mountain territory in the south, according to the cheese specialists of the department. These conclusions were reached as the result of close observation of three small experimental cheese factories, two of which are cooperative, which the North Carolina College of Agriculture and the department, working in cooperation, have assisted the farmers in the mountain section of that State to establish. These three factories, which have just passed a successful season, are located in little valleys remote from railroads, as it is true of most of the mountain valleys of the section.

The factories were started by State and Government men who helped the farmers in the localities to organize and then advised them in the building of the factories, which in these cases were small and constructed as cheaply as possible. As the factories were small, and trained cheese makers from the labor districts demand higher wages than such factories can pay, the State and Government agents selected bright young men in each community and trained them in cheese making. The State agent then visited each factory frequently throughout the summer and assisted the local manager. The experiment has proved that this preliminary training and later supervision are absolutely necessary to the success of such an enterprise, because cheese making is a highly developed art requiring skill and experience.

Following is a statement of the result obtained in the two cooperative factories.

The Cove Creek cooperative cheese factory, near Sugar Grove, N. C., was built for about \$500, which included the cost of a cement curing room and equipment. It began business on June 5, 1915, with 63 gallons of milk. The deliveries increased as the farmers grew familiar with the plan until, on the best day, 195 gallons were turned in for cheese making. During the season a total of 104,990 pounds of milk was made into 8,992 lbs. of cheese. The cheese sold for about 17 1/2 cents a pound, or 2 cents more than was received by some of the Wisconsin factories. The milk thus made up into cheese, at a liberal estimate, would not have brought the farmers more than \$300, but in cheese was sold for \$1,588.68. As few of the supplies of the factory were purchased outside of the community, and as local labor was ample, a large part of the total was clear gain. One farmer in the Cove Creek community sold \$130 worth of milk from three cows which had previously raised calves. A fair value for the calves would be \$60. He therefore realized from the three cows for calves and milk \$190, of which the cheese factory paid two thirds.

The Grassy Creek cooperative factory, located near Grassy Creek, N. C., was built at a cost of about \$400 including equipment. It was opened for business on July 16. During the season it manufactured 11,000 pounds of cheese, for which the sum of \$1,595 was received.

A party organization has the power to fill the vacancy, but this power does not apply to a position for which no one was nominated in the primary.

At the time of the closing date for entries into the primary, if there shall be only one candidate for any office, he shall be declared the nominee without being voted for in the primary.

Death Of Editor Robert A. Deal.

Wilkesboro Hustler.

Mr. Robert A. Deal, editor of the Chronicle, for a few years of the 25 years which he run it the only county newspaper then printed in Wilkes, breathed his last at his home in Wilkesboro Saturday evening at 5:35 o'clock. He had been in feeble health for about seven years caused by tuberculosis. He underwent treatment at Asheville under a noted German specialist seven years ago and afterwards went to the State Sanatorium at Montrose where he remained several months. Last Wednesday and Thursday he suffered six hemorrhages, and his friends thought then he would not live long.

He is survived by his wife and five children—Frank, Estelle, Fred, Mildred, and James. The following data is taken from "Historical Sketches of Wilkes County," by John Crouch, issued in 1902: "Robert Avery Deal, editor and owner of The Chronicle, was born in Caldwell county Dec. 6, 1865, and was raised on the farm attending the public schools a part of the sessions. He attended Rutherford College under Prof. R. L. Abernethy for about two years, going in debt for his tuition. After leaving Rutherford he taught school, and when the Chronicle was established he worked with it until he bought the paper, paying the last of his Rutherford tuition after coming to Wilkesboro. On Feb. 7, 1900 he was married to Miss Mamie Wallace, by which union two children have been born. Mr. Deal is a man of deep thought and by close application has made a reputation for thoroughness in whatever he undertakes. He is an ardent Democrat and an earnest worker for his party, having served for a number of years as chairman of the county executive committee. He was postmaster at Wilkesboro during Cleveland's last administration."

Mr. Deal had a youthful love for his State at large and was mindful of his sacred institutions and took part in its politics, in his latter days wrote that people were not taking enough interest in politics in this country. He made the nominating speech of W. H. H. Cowles for Congress at Lenoir in 1890 when Colonel Folk nominated Congressman Hort. Bower and when Major W. A. Graham, now State Commissioner of Agriculture, was a candidate, 147 ballots being necessary before nomination.

The funeral was held at the Methodist church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock conducted by the pastor, Rev. O. J. Jones, and Revs. T. J. Rogers and C. W. Robinson, in Wilkesboro. The school children attended the services, the Masonic Order concluding the ceremony at the grave south of town. A large number of people attended, the church being filled. Beautiful floral offerings were made.

In his writing Mr. Deal was so experienced that he knew how to get the facts and how to write them in short space. Editor Caldwell of the Charlotte Observer once told a Wilkes county man—before he became acquainted with Mr. Deal, that he did not believe "Deal wrote his editorials himself." But he came nearer doing this absolutely than most of us.

Something Good.

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England And America.

Charlotte Observer.

Sir Edward Grey recently made a speech in Parliament that has offered The London Observer material for a five-column editorial on the interesting subject of the British blockade and the American contention against it. The intent of the speech was to show that the blockade is not a sham and a farce and that the Foreign Office and the Navy "have a grave problem well in hand." The sum and substance of the Observer's editorial is that England has found that a double blockade by land and is the only effective way of conquering Germany. Even that would depend on the Allies in the meantime keeping their main front unbroken. All other means failing, The Observer says that "the double blockade would cut off German hopes as well as German supplies. Sea power alone would ensure a draw, but could no more. The added mastery of the Balkans in the East by the Allies would ensure by its economics as well as its military effect the completeness of victory. By the thorough employment of all means to solve the problem as a whole the Allies would win the war this year." The dependence of England may explain her obstinate adherence to the Orders in Council. The argument is made by the Observer that in the ear of American diplomacy the name of "Orders in Council" has an evil sound. "But" it says, "we know it to be no arbitrary fiat, but an old constitutional term as ordinary and inoffensive in itself as the phrase 'Act of Parliament.' The United States much prefers the technical proclamation of a blockade, since that word is international law. If that were all there would be not the least objection on our part. We would consent with all the alacrity of a quick change artist. But that is by no means all. Sir Edward Grey remarked: 'If you were to concede all that was asked in the last note of the United States you might just as well give up trying to prevent goods, even contraband goods, going through neutral countries to the enemy.' The Foreign Secretary, however, does not understand that this, or anything like this, is the settled claim of President Wilson's Government.

Great Britain's quandary seems action that would please the United States and at the same time not offend the Allies—for England rather smarts under

"the sole odium of inflicting on the neutrals the inconvenience which this war makes inevitable. The Observer admits that the Foreign Secretary has not satisfied America, but it thinks Sir Edward Grey has made ample excuse. It gives assurance that to reach an agreement with the United States "we shall do every thing possible short of a sacrifice of our belligerent rights, as would mean the economic paralysis of the sea power, the betrayal of our Allies and a triumph won over the British fleet by Germany through Washington."

The Observer advises England that "we conduct this part of the discussion with scrupulous calmness and moderation, nor must we ever forget that President Wilson, whatever his view, is the head of one of the greatest nations and of a kindred Power. Those amongst us would be beyond pardon who attempted henceforth to bring bitterness, jeers and cheap railing into this business." There is no doubt of the fact that The London Observer reflects British sentiment and it is equally plain that the negotiations with that Government promise to be of a stubborn character and in smoothness of course perhaps to be doubted.

ROOSEVELT.

It has come to pass that one hears as much talk of Roosevelt on the Republican side as is heard of Wilson on the Democratic side. On part of the Republicans the elimination process seems to have been completed and all New England is lining up for the Colonel, since, as it has been picturesquely described, "the sudden driving of the band wagon into the Bay State with a great flourish by Congressman Gardner." They have even quit talking about Hughes, while the Republicans and Progressives alike are laying their courses for prospective offices after the Fourth of next March. The movement to unite on Roosevelt is making unmistakable headway. The only question is as to the thoroughness of the job of amalgamation that may be accomplished at Chicago. A staff correspondent undertakes to enlighten the Philadelphia Public Ledger on what is going on in New England, where the plans of the progressives have not been changed by the appearance of a Republican Roosevelt movement in Massachusetts. "They are going ahead in the selection of their own delegates to the Progressive Convention, which will be held in Chicago at the same time as the Republican National Convention. Their slates are now in process of selection, and places on the various State delegations are in great demand, for these faithful Bull Moose—but a few remain—are looking forward to the making of history in the Windy City next June, and they are eager to be there. They are going with the determination of nominating Theodore Roosevelt. They confidently believe that the Republican convention will bestampeded to him, and that he will emerge the standard-bearer of a reunited party."—Charlotte Observer.

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A janitor in Minneapolis died from eating a piece of pie he found in one of the flats, thus probably saving the life of the husband whose wife made the pie.—Albany Argus.

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